

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 9.]

Saturday, November 12, 1796.

[VOLUME X.]

LIXINGTON:—PRINTED BY J. BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET, WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT 15¢ PER ANNUM.

30 **GEORGE ADAMS,**
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern in that commodious house on Main street, the third door below Crofs street; where those who please to favor him with their patronage, shall meet with every possible attention.

4 **PAVED** or stoned from the courthouse, lying on Clear creek at Peyton Short's, on the 14th of October, a small bay mare filly, four feet high, or thereabouts, fifteen months old, black mane and tail, which when the next horse, were full of turn & slender made and put, gutted, to make her brand perceivable. Any person who will take her up by that I get her again, shall receive a reward of two dollars.

GEORGE MAYFIELD.
Woodford county, Nov. 2, 1796. **11**

2 **THE** fourth Tuesday in November next it being court day, a half acre lot, in the town of Winchester, Clarke county, with a new log house, twenty by sixteen, two story high, with a brick chimney, with three fire places. The terms will be made known at the day of sale.

SAM'L THOMPSON.
October 28, 1796.

7 **NICHOLAS BAIGHT,**
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

RETURN his thanks to his friends and customers for their patronage, and hopes by attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop, (some time since) on Crofs street, at the lower end of Col Hart's rope walk—where he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He has received from the settlement, an assortment of the best leather, and has as good workmen as any in the United States. Ladies may have silk, roff, or leather shoes, as near as any made in Philadelphia. He wants five or six Women's Workmen, to whom good wages will be given.

1 **LOXINGTON, October 1.**

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Lexington, on the road leading to Henry's mill, a four year Mare, three years old last spring, fourteen hands high, a star in her forehead: she has the foot distemper in one hind foot, & brand on the near shoulder D, appraised to 100.

FRANKLIN PATTERSON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Washington county, three miles from Doon's mill, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, with a small blaze two hind feet white, the off foot spotted up to the knee, brand on the near shoulder C, five years old, appraised to 120.

Alexander Hunter.

9 **TAKEN** up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, three miles from Buchanan's mill, a bay horse, four years old, sixteen hands high, high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, and off buttock thus T's a few white hairs in his forehead, a natural trotter, appraised to 70.

Henry Thompson.

3 **TAKEN** up by the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, a barrel mare, about nine years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder F, appraised to 70. Also a dark brown Mare, six years old, thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder M, appraised to 70.

Benjamin Wiley.

1 **NOTICE.**

I hereby give notice, that commissioners appointed by the court of Bourbon county, will meet on Tuesday the 23d of November next, on Lexington road, of Licking, where Strodes lower old hunting trace crosses the line, at a tree marked N H, in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetrate their testimony, respecting an entry on a settlement of 400 acres in the name of Isaac Robinson, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOHN ARNOLD.
October 19, 1796.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For the Year 1797,
Is just published, and for sale at the Office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, by the gross, dozen or single.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And may be had at this Office—
Price 4¢.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT
Of the Situation, Climate, Soil, Produce, &c. of that part of Louisiana, which lies between the Mississippi and New Madrid, or La Grasse, and on the left side of the Mississippi. Together with an Abstract of the Spanish Government.

Green County, 12th October, 1796.
THERE will be sold in Greensburg, at the Court house, on the third Tuesday in November next, and the sale continued from day to day until the whole is sold, the following tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will discharge the arrearages of tax, and interest due thereon for the years '92, '93, '94 and '95, (to wit.)

Reuben Anfin, 1000 acres, second rate, Robinson's creek.

Robert Alves, 12,500, do.

David Anderson, 5725, do. Robinson's and Wolf creek.

John Banks, 18,600, 3d rate, Green river.

Robert Burton, 6250, 2d rate.

Peter Dierly, 425, do. Brush creek.

Sam, 500, do. do.

Allen Gennell, 400, do. Robinson's cr.

Henry Gennell, 400, do. do.

John Carney, 1050, do.

James Carney, 500, do.

Robert Pollard, 4000, do.

George Pickett, 10,000, do.

Leven Powell, 2380, do. Long Falls creek.

Wm. H. Powell, 666, do.

Benjamin Smith and Wife, Ex'ors. of Col. Dry, 1250, do.

John Wren, 500, do. Robinson's creek.

Wm Wren, 500, do. do.

John Crenshaw, 1000, do. do.

Archibald Henderson, 6250, do.

Peter January & Co, 20,000, Green river. Same, 5000, do.

William Barrett 5725, do.

Same, one third of 17,175, do. located in the name of Michael, David and John Anderson, Robinson's and Wolf creek.

John Crenshaw, 1000, do. Robinson's creek, surveyed for T. Anfin.

Philemon Perkins, 666 2-3, do. Green river.

Smith Payne, 1000, do. Sinking creek, Green river.

Griffins Garland, 1000, do. Russell's creek, surveyed for Barner Lipscomb.

James Davis, 300, do. Pitman's creek.

Agnes White, 526, 2d rate, Caley's creek.

Alex. Donnellson, 1000, do. Pitman's creek.

Nathan Garland, 200, do. do.

George Elbridge, 2666, do. do.

Champion Harris, 4000, 3d rate. do.

George Pickett, 1000, 2d rate. do.

Thomas Mathis, 6000, do.

John Ruff, 1000, do.

Wm. Spiller, 2000, do. Little Barren and Russell's creek.

Thomas Stir, 100, do.

Gregory Smith, 1500, do. Buck, and Pitman's creek.

Joseph Smith, 250, do. Robinson's creek.

Alexander & Wintener Wonick, 400, do.

William Beggart, 200, do. Pitman's creek.

Jonathan Cowherd, 4500, 3d rate, Pitman's creek. And

Hugh Logan, 6108, 2d rate, Robinson's creek.

Attendance will be given by

W. BARRETT, H.S.G.C.

10 STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living one mile below Abingdon, in Washington county Virginia, a large bay Horse, about fifteen hands high or upwards, four years old last spring, remarkably round bodied, tress and paces, has been worked constantly this summer, and rides very clumsy, has a small star and has been branded on the near jaw with something like I, but is not very perceivable, he is out of a Telo horse, and shows the marks of that breed, and is sleepy eyed, his mane and tail black, switch tail, light mane; was stolen about the night of the 25th of this instant. Any person seeing the horse and chief to that he may be brought to justice, shall have thirty dollars reward, or for the horse fifteen dollars and reasonable charges, paid by me.

August 31. if ROBERT CRAIG.

6 A. & J. W. HUNT,
WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO
Of the present year's growth, at their stores in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subscriber is selling the following Tracts, viz.

5 **FIVE** hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodcock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river, in the center of which is a never failing spring.

5 **FIVE** hundred acres, lying within five miles of the town of Gynthiana being one half of a thousand acre survey made for maj. John Moisy, adjoining Coleman's station.

5 **FIVE** hundred acres, situated on the Hanging fork, within five miles of the late governor's office, one hundred and twenty acres of which is well cleared; on it is a peach orchard of six hundred trees, that has made four hundred gallons of brandy in one year, and there is every appearance of a sufficiency of fruit to make five hundred this season; with an apple orchard of four hundred low rising trees, and a choice collection of cherry trees; together with twenty-five thousand well burnt brick, and a good frame for a house. The above farm rents this year for two hundred dollars.

5 **WE** will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

10 For Sale.

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,
ENTERED for maj. John Moisy, dec. and patented in the name of Littleberry Moisy, by heir at law of said John Moisy's living on main Licking, being part of ten thousand acres, beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the north east side, about four miles below the mouth fork of Licking, and extending down Licking ten furlongs.—It is unnecessary to describe the land, as the purchaser will be disposed to make the necessary enquiries previous to any making any proposals.—The title is supported by those who have carefully examined it to be unquestionable.—Upon paying part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Ate, in full

For Littleberry Moisy, jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by said Moisy.

THE partnership of M'Coun & Callleman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Coun.

A **STORY** will be continued by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Coun and Callleman, where he means to sell on low terms.

JAMES M'COUN.

Lexington, August 12, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against John May deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to transmit to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or for contracts for land, purchased from him, or for locating land in the state of Kentucky, are requested to make payment, and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said deceased has by his last will and testament, subjected his lands to the payment of his debts, and the subscriber will make it the first object of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstances of the estate will admit of. And whereas the said John May met with a premature death by the hands of the Indians on his passage down the river Ohio, many papers and maps in his possession which may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased, in the western country, and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Carlell my agent in Kentucky to receive and forward all communications in that date, alluded to above. As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May has obstructed all operations relative to his transactions and no doubt to the injury of many, I now intend that persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator.

Richmond, January 22, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the above named letters (postage paid) will be duly attended to by

THO. CARNEAL.

FOR SALE.

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Pickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawton now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same,

LAND For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.
Lexington, 4th August, 1796. **11**

1 HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

330 Acres of LAND,

LYING on Shannon's run, near Parker's mill, in the county of Fayette, being part of Angus McDonald's military survey—this tract is as well watered as any in the state, and is bounded in a number of excellent and never failing springs—between 50 and 60 acres cleared, about 8 acres whereof is beautiful meadow—title indisputable. Maj. Sturdivant, who lives near this tract, will show the premises. A general warranty will be made to the purchaser, who may know the terms on application to Peyton Short, of Woodford, who is authorized to dispose of the same, or the subscriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,

HAVE just imported and now opening at their store in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a large and handsome assortment of well chosen MERCHANDISE, suited to the present season; which they will sell on very moderate terms for CASH and TRADE.

May 7, 1796.

RAISED

FROM the plantation of Mr. George Trotter, one mile from Lexington, a light colored rosette horse, about five feet high, five years old, blaze face, white hind feet and legs as high as the knee, a long white tail, light mane, his main and tail of a light colour, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse, or delivers him at the store of Col. Trotter, shall have TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ALEX. SCOTT.

Sept. 12.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITE.

First qualified Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and six miles from Frankfort; the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence; several very good cabins a good spring and a valuable mill seat, likewise abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the state—a good title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.

July 22, 1796.

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of Land, the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford, (to wit.)

8000 Acres on the waters

of State and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis, Alie

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Marion county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre survey. And

500 acres, Nelson county, on Aher's creek, in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland country. The purchaser will apply to the subscriber, living in Scott county.

WM. HENRY, Agent.

August 3, 1796. For full particulars

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be giving for taking up and delivering to the subscriber in Lexington, two runaway Negro men; the one named Bailey, a July week made fellow, about 25 years of age, had on when he went away (which was in the time of the races last week) a new pair of leather overalls, a black coat and other common cloaths; the other a tall likely made fellow, named Ned, and about the same age, lately the property of John M'Nair, and well known in this town for a great while, he had on when he went away, a new pair of leather breeches, but I do not recollect his other cloaths; they are supposed to be lurking about this town as one of them (say Ned), has a wife in it, the property of Mr. S. Downing the other a sister, the property of Mr. James Parker. The above reward will be paid for taking and delivering the two, or ten dollars for either, by

THOMAS HART.

AM instructed by Doctor Tennant of Virginia, to call 200 acres of his **MILITARY CLAIM** on the Ohio, a few miles above Louisville. The LAND I am informed, lies well, is well watered; and the title will be secured by a general warranty. For terms apply to me in Lexington, either personally or by letter.

JOHN WATKINS, Jun.

Foreign Intelligence.

Germany.

HESSÉ-DARMSTADT, August 13.
The Austrians in their retreat, left behind them marks of their despair. In Franconia the explosion of several powder-magazines, which they would not suffer to fall into the hands of the French, has reduced three or four villages to ashes, and killed a considerable number of persons.

At Würzburg, one of their magazines was given up to pillage, when eighty persons were killed, and a greater number wounded.

Between Würzburg and Bamberg, forty vessels richly laden with the ornaments and treasures of all the convents and churches in the electorate of Treves, Cologne and Mentz, fell into the hands of the French.

This valuable capture is estimated at nine millions of German florins.

WILHELMSHRAD, August 2.

The royal post of Barbu, just arrived, brings us details of events as rapid as extraordinary. General Laborde, at the head of two strong columns, took possession of the city and lake of Constance, as well as of all the vessels and boats. He had formed a junction with another strong column of the army of the Alps and Italy, and is at this moment, perhaps, master of Landau.

A division of general Kleber's army has taken possession of a part of the city of Ratibon on this side of the Danube. Several members of the Diet, who were not friends to the French, have taken refuge in Pailan & Linz. The division of general Leveque occupies the great road to Leipzig. His advanced guard has passed Weimar, which is not above seven leagues distant from Leipzig.

France.

PARIS, August 22.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.
OFFICIAL DETAILS.
Moreau, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

"Head Quarters at Amiens, 26th Thermidor, August 13."

"On the 21st inst. (August 8) we attacked the enemy in their positions at Neirheim. They were repulsed with the loss of 450 men, who were made prisoners."

"On the 22d, we recombined in order to find a proper position for the army, which was extremely difficult from the nature of the country."

"On the 23d, we attacked the enemy's advanced guard which we defeated. Their loss was between 450 and 500 men, while we took prisoners. A dreadful storm and the darkness of the night, prevented us from profiting of our success."

"On the 24th, Prince Charles, having received reinforcements from Galicia, and the interior of Austria, attacked our whole line. Our right flank was repulsed, and the enemy proceeded to Heydenheim, where our Etat-Major General was, who retreated to Kesslron, so that the enemy occupied an extent of 4 leagues on our rear, but this movement did not disconcert us."

"Our advanced guard had likewise been repulsed, but the corps of reserve arrived, and on receiving instructions, renewed the battle."

"The enemy's chief effort was directed against our right. Gen. St. Cyr, defended his position with the greatest bravery, although attacked by a great superiority of force."

"The right of the left wing was likewise attacked with vigor. The state of the ground permitting again to act offensively, Gen. Delfaux made a spirited attack, obliged the enemy to give way, and took two hundred prisoners."

"The reserve of cavalry placed between the two attacks, kept the enemy in check, and prevented them from passing between the two wings."

"The two armies, after an obstinate contest, which lasted seventeen hours, remained inactive the whole night on the field of battle, and at day-break the enemy retreated."

"The success of an attack was certain, but our cons of ammunition having, on account of the retreat of the head-quarters, precluded the possibility of hazarding a battle, which for the want of cartridges, we could not have supported above two hours; besides, it was necessary that our flankers should fall into their position on the right. The enemy's advanced

guard was stationed in the most judicious manner. If they had retained the position which they had occupied the preceding evening, I should have attacked them to day, but they retired behind the Venniz, and are about to pass the Danube. Our light troops are in pursuit of them; they have already reached Nordingen. The whole army will immediately follow them."

"I dispatch a courier without delay, convinced that the enemy having been close in our rear, an alarm has been excited, and apprehensions entertained for our safety. I shall transmit to you the particulars of these three actions, which reflect much honor on the army, and the professional talents of the officers, who directed their operations in the various attacks, but it is impossible for me to do it now. Indeed, we have been so intent upon our object, that for six successive days, we have scarcely alighted from our horses. The army is almost exhausted with fatigue, but victory makes them forget their excessive labors. The enemy estimate their loss, in these conflicts at 7,000 men killed or taken prisoners."

"I have this instant received a dispatch from Gen. Ferino, who announces the arrival of our troops at Bergens, where they took several mortars, a howitzer, four culverines and 25 pieces of cannon, between 30 and 40 large barges, and about 40,000 sacks of oats, barley and flour."

"I am almost exhausted for want of sleep, and from incessant fatigue. We have just received the grateful intelligence of an important victory gained by the army of Italy."

(Signed) "MOREAU."
Buonaparte, general in chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Verona, 21 Thermidor, August 8.

On the morning of the 19th, citizens Directors, the enemy were posted in a line with the Mincio. Their right was supported by their entrenched camp at Pelschiera, and their left by Mantua; their centre was at Valdagia. An order proceeded to Sorghetto and engaged in a brisk cannonade with the enemy. In the meantime Maliena marched to Pelschiera, attacked the enemy in the entrenched camp, which they had formed before that place, routed them, took twelve pieces of cannon, and made 700 prisoners. In consequence of this action the enemy were obliged to raise the siege of Pelschiera, and to quit the line of Mincio."

"On the 20th Angereau passed the Mincio at Pelschiera. The division of general Serurier marched for Verona, where it arrived at ten in the evening, just at the moment in which the division of gen. Maliena had resumed its former positions, made 400 prisoners, and taken seven pieces of cannon. The rear guard of the enemy were still in Verona; the gates were shut and the bridges raised. The provisor of the republic of Venice being summoned to open the gates, declaring that he could not do it for two hours; I ordered them to be opened under the fire of cannon; this general Buonaparte executed in less than a quarter of an hour. We found a quantity of baggage in this place, and made some hundreds of prisoners."

"Thus we are now re-established in all our former positions and the enemy has fled into the Tyrol. The reinforcements which you informed me were coming from the army of the Ocean, begin to arrive, and every thing here is in the most satisfactory train."

"The Austrian army, which for six weeks threatened the invasion of Italy has disappeared as a dream and Italy which it menaced, is now tranquil. The people of Bologna, of Ferrara, but particularly of Milan, have during our retreat displayed the greatest courage and the warmest attachment to liberty. At Milan, while it was reported that the enemy was at Cassano, and that we were routed, the people demanded arms, and the streets and squares, and all the public places, resounded with the martial air of *Dion enfant de la Patrie*."

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Seminary, at the house of Mr. McGowan, in Lexington November 3d 1796.

RESOLVED, that this board adjourn to the second Tuesday in January next, to meet at the house of M. McGowan, in Lexington.

(Copy.) Teste.

JAC. E. LEHR, CLK. T. S.

American Intelligence.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, October 3.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 21.

"Yesterday I saw in the French papers the answer to the demand of the English minister at Madrid, to the prime minister at Spain which was as follows:—'The king demands the reason why such unusual preparations are making by Spain, by sea and land?' The answer was, that they were intended for the security of the kingdom, and to enable them to secure their ancient rights (hinting at Gibraltar) and that in case a peace, which humanity cried for, was not decided on by Great Britain, Spain would be under the necessity of taking an active part, and make such alliances as she shall think proper. In my opinion, this amounts to a declaration of war."

New-York.

COOPERSTOWN, Sept. 29.

New sources of wealth and convenience are frequently opening to the inhabitants of this part of the country—A quarry of CHALK has lately been discovered, on land, late the property of Richard Smith Esq. This is the first real chalk we have heard of as the production of America.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in London to their correspondents in this city, dated 12th August.

"The French directory has issued an order to capture all neutral vessels bound to or from this country, which has raised the premium of American property out from hence, from 2 and a half to 5 guineas per cent. They are so intoxicated with success, that they consider the property of the whole world as their prey; and though this measure is probably levelled at the neutral powers in the Mediterranean, it may extend to American vessels, and till this is understood there will be a considerable alarm."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Bolton, to a mercantile house in this city, 20 October.

"This morning we have received intelligence of Admiral Richery's squadron, having completely destroyed the settlement of St. John's (Newfoundland) the particulars have not yet transpired, but we remain with no doubt as to the principal fact."

October 10.

A letter dated Aux Cayes, Sept. 27, says, that 20 sail of Americans had been sent there, the whole of which would, it was said, be condemned, and that positive orders had been recently issued to all the Republican cruisers, to send in all American vessels bound to and from British ports.

October 12.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Bord, Savage and Burd, to a respectable house in this city, dated London, August 20, 1796, received this day, via New-York.

"We have heard that Mr. Manrois protested against the order for the capture of neutral ships, and received a very unsatisfactory answer, and the order is understood, will be carried into effect."

Extract of a letter, dated Paris 2d August, 1796, from Mr. Skinner in Paris, to his brother here.

"I have only one moment to inform you, that there has this day appeared in the Journal called *Nouvelles Politiques*, a note from the Directory to Mr. Barthelmy, at Basle, which says that orders will be given to all French cruisers to take any American ship from America to England, or from England to any part of the world, and to bring them to trial, and if the cargo or any part shall be English, it will be condemned—and in this light will be considered all goods ship from London—so that you will take care to make insurance against all risks whatever, or any goods ship for."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Paine, dated Paris August 7.

"The success of the French army are astonishing. I believe they meditate an invasion of England."

A Paris paper of August 24. received yesterday, contains an extract of a letter from Bourville, vice, consul of the French republic at Latakia, in Syria, on the Mediterranean coast, stating that on the 10th instant, an earthquake began which lasted 86 seconds, with various shocks and undulations, terrible as the effect. More than three thousand persons were buried in the ruins of houses. The houses of vice-consul was moved with the shock, and soon fell; the letter was written in a tent, where he and his fellow countrymen, had taken shelter.

A great part of the mosques were destroyed. The government ordered all the houses which were injured, to be pulled down, to prevent further mischief.

Slighter shocks were frequently felt afterwards along the shore. The village of Gibel was totally destroyed, and many houses in Tortose and Tripoli were tumbled down. I was far the letter.

Latakia is situated on a point of land on the coast opposite to Cyprus. It is the ancient Ladoicea. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, according to Mr. Volney, and its trade is considerable.

Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 28.

By a passenger in the Northern stage we have the melancholy intelligence of a dreadful conflagration in Georgetown.—The fire broke out nearly 10, and immediately opposite the Bank of Columbia, consuming in its rage 15 houses. This unfortunate circumstance happened on Sunday night last, and was occasioned by some negroes gambling in a tipping house.

Lexington, November 12.

The Senate of this State, in committee of the Commonwealth, resolved, that they had no constitutional power to decide on the contested election of a governor, whereby the contest between Mr. Garrard and Mr. Logan, is at an end, consequently James Garrard, Esq. is Governor.

In consequence (says a London paper of July 29) of the outrages lately committed by the enemy's cruisers on American property destined for this country, the British government have in contemplation to send an additional naval force to the coasts of America, for the purpose of protecting the trade of our new commercial allies from the depredations of an insolent, daring and faithless enemy!!

WITH SUPREME PLEASURE WE HAND TO THE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND AGREABLE INQUIRY.

BY AUTHORITY.

Extract of a letter from Steph. Catharine Junr. Consul of the United States, Philadelphia, to Joseph Fenwick, Consul of the United States at Bordeaux dated 20th July, 1796.

"I will now affirm to me by the Danish Capt. of a ship entering into Pomegno (the islands in this road, where ships from Levant or Barbary are to perform quarantine) from Algiers, with all the Americans who were there in slavery."

The following are the countries conquered by the army of Jourdan, from the 25th of June to the 14th of July.—The Southern part of the Duchy of Bergen, the remainder of the electorates of Cologne, Treves and Mentz East of the Rhine—the territories of the Landgraves of Hesse Homburgh and Hesse Rhinefels—the territories of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, North of the Meins—the German possessions of the elector Statholder of Holland, the principalities, Uningen, Weilberg, and Leunberg—the counties of Wigenstein and Solms—the imperial cities of Weizlar, Gehlenhausen and Frankfurt. These several territories form a tract of country extending about 110 miles from North to South, and 50 from East to West. The French were at the same time masters of the road to Fuls and Saxony, and therefore, the extensive and rich bishoprics of Fulda, Weizberg, and Bamberg, as well as the Electorate of Saxony were abandoned to the French by the Austrians, who having their retreat towards Meins effect their retreat towards Heidelberg and Mannheim. The countries conquered by the army of Moreau, from the 28th of June to

THE AFRICAN.

BY THE LATE MRS. MARRIOTT.

HEAVE HIGH thy bosom, O! thou furling deep,
O'erwhelm us with in thy briny waves,
My Melmor is down'd, I have to weep,
And I am left to strike my breast and rave.

To gather flow'rs yet gay to deck her hair,
I thought the dead recedles of each grove;
And is the gone that immort'd my ev'ry care,
O God! O God! O Melmor! my love.

When I return'd O! what a blinding light,
I saw er borne by rufians to the shore;
Frankie I saw her—all my foul's delight
Lift up her hands their pity to implore.

I to her aid impetuously flew,
But ere I came the vessel plough'd the wave;
Ye flaming lightnings blaz'd the infernal crew,
And shall my Melmor be down'd a slave.

No more will these fid eyes behold her form,
For O! 'tis down'd in galling chains to weep;
How! then ye tempests, rise each fiendly storm,
And lull my love to everlasting sleep.

Then God of waters head my wild complaint,
Relieve my grief, prevent the victim's fall;
O turning anguish—O! I die, I faint—
O! turn to fight borne by each profit'rous gale.

From the New-Jersey Journal.

ANECDOTE—FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The captain of a ship, who had lately made his escape into port from the pursuit of two frigates of our great ally, George, had taken his crew to a tavern to drink them for their exertions in their late difficulty; and during their hour of mirth and cheerfulness, a sailor picked up from a table a newspaper; it contained an account of the affair of the unfortunate presser, who had begged leave to read to the company. A few minutes of silent indignation put a stop to the mirth of the company, which the captain, defensible of renewing, cries, "Well, my lads, he's done, no doubt, and we can't help him,—but," (filling the glasses,) "here's the heroes of the British navy, may they never fail but in foul bottoms." "Till they heave down to careen in the harbor of Hell-Gate," cries a sailor, who told off his glass—"I beg pardon, captain, for splicing your toast."—"Here's a guinea for your spice, my brave fellow"—cries the captain. The sailor looked at—"Tis an English oar, by G—d," says he—"No, no, captain, may be a French crown, an American dollar, or a Dutch stiver,—and let English gold go to J—n J—y and the crew of the Federal ship, —y in their eyes."

Go seldom to see your friends and stay but a short time, and they will be always glad to see you.

Will be sold to the highest Bidder, FOR READY MONEY,

ON Tuesday the 23rd inst. at Clarke court-house (being court-day) one half 12337 1-2 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Licking. Also one half of 1238 1-2 acres, lying on the waters of Red River—the property of John Kay, taken by execution to satisfy Ro. Rankin. R. HIGGINS, Sheriff, C. C.

NOTICE.
I hereby give to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend with commissioners, appointed by the court of Shelby, on the twenty-eighth day of November next, at Boone's plantation on Clear creek, in the county of Shelby, then to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, to establish the improvement of Benjamin Van Glaave, and the place where the painted floor stood.—On the place day I shall attend at the improvement made by George Poff, on Mulberry creek, in the same county, and the improvement made by Coburn on said creek, then to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses to establish the said improvement, &c.
NICHOLAS MEKIEWETHER.

ON the 23rd day of November inst. I shall attend with commissioners, appointed by the court of Shelby county, on an entry of four hundred acres, made in my name, on Tick creek, to include an improvement made by Hutton's Brook—in order to take the deposition of such witnesses as I may think necessary, to perpetuate testimony concerning the calls in said entry, and do such other things as may be judged necessary and according to law. The commissioners to meet at Nimrod Duncanson's.
MICHAEL TROUTMAN.

November 3, 1796.

I hereby revoke a power of attorney, given by me to Rice Haggard and David Haggard, to transact business for me in Caldwell county, North Carolina, as I shall now do the business myself.
EDMUND HAGGARD.

October 31, 1796.

ON the tenth day of December next, I shall attend with the commissioners, appointed by the court of Mercer county, at Curd's warehouse, at the mouth of Dick's river, in order to take the deposition of certain witnesses, to perpetuate testimony respecting William Brown's entry of 300 acres at the mouth of Dick's river.
WILLIAM STAFFORD.

November 2, 1796.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDAMAN, INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues his Tobacco Manufactory in Lexington, on Main Street, opposite Lawyer Hughes's, where he has now on hand, a general assortment of manufactured Tobacco, which he will warrant equal to any manufactured or sold at this market; for which three months credit will be given to those who purchase a large quantity, on their giving bond and security if required.

LOST, On the road leading from Lexington to Mr. Althaus Brigg's, on Little North Elkhorn, on the 27th of this inst.

A TAINING loose papers, which will be of no service to any person but the subscriber; any person finding the same and conveying it to his contents to me, living near Danville, or to Mr. Bradford in Lexington shall have TEN DOLLARS.
BENJAMIN ANDERSON.

OR. 19, 1796.

200 ACRES OF LAND FOR sale, as good as in the state, on the main road leading from Lexington to major Hoxey's mill, six miles from Lexington and six miles from Goshawk: 90 acres in pine forest, 85 cleared, 5 acres of as good meadow in the state. The title indisputable, — on terms apply to Mr. John Gaudy, who is fully authorized to make sale for me.
ROBERT BENHAM.

WASHING GENTLE BOARDERS To be had at the subscriber's—and a few will be taken, next door to Mr. Haffen the saddler, on Main Street, Lexington.

JOSIAS BULLOCK, May 23, 1796.

NOTICE.

That we shall attend with commissioners, appointed by the county court of Clarke, on the second Monday in December next, at the house of Jesse Coffey on Stoner's fork, near Bramble's lick, to examine such witnesses as will be introduced, in order to perpetuate the calls of a preemption of one thousand acres, in the name of Hugh Forbes, and on the Wednesday after we shall attend with said commissioners at Ringo's mill near Mount Seeling, to perpetuate the calls in the entries and surveys of H. H. Forbes's settlement and preemption; and on the same day we shall attend at an improvement, near the house of Cornelius Ringo, about one mile below Mount Seeling, to perpetuate the calls in an entry and survey of one thousand acres, in the name of Peter Ringo, alliance of Daniel Wheeler, and to do such other things as by law directed.
HUGH FORBES, PETER RINGO.

October 26, 1796.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, of Woodford county, on the head of Beal's run, a forest mare, four years old, both hind feet white, a small star in her forehead, branded by the near shoulder thus SM, and on the off shoulder thus W B, about thirteen hands high, appraised to 71.
ROBERT M'KEE.

October 30, 1796.
This day I do acknowledge that I was wrong and am now sorry that I put my wife Maryann in the public papers, by taking the advice of other people; and I do acknowledge to give her free privilege; as is due to a wife, from this date forward. Given under my hand the day and year above written.
EDMUND X CHANEY, mark.

Andrew Buntin, John Lechridge.

Nine Pence Reward. RUN away from the subscriber on the 8th day of October, an Apprentice Lad, named James Nuel, bound to the Blacksmith's trade—about seventeen years old, brown hair, downy look—it is supposed he will look for the old reward. The above reward will be paid, if he is delivered to me in Lexington.
FRANCIS CARSON.

Nov. 2, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Strodes creek, Clark county, one bay Mare, six years old, branded f, on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to 70.
WILLIAM YOUNG.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Rolling, near captain Muldrough's, a bay Mare, four years old, thirteen hands high, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock thus 3 H, but not very plain, appraised to 90.
CLEMENT HAMILTON.

July 30, 1796.

THIS is to inform the public, that Fulfilling and Dying in its various branches is carried on by the subscriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry, on the Kentucky river—all those who will please to favor him with their work done in the neat and best manner and on the shortest notice.
Woolen, Cotton or Linen thread dyed blue or green.
JOHN M'ILLIN.

N. B. He takes in cloth at cap, Sharp's, in Woodford the first Tuesday in every month; also in Lexington at C. & H. Currier the second Tuesday in every month.

At a meeting of the Committee of the TRANSYLVANIA LIBRARY, held on the 22nd day of October 1796, it was resolved,

That whereas many flatters in the Library have neglected to pay their yearly subscription of three quarters of a dollar, due in June last; they be informed by public advertisement, that agreeably to the rules of the institution, their shares will be forfeited, if their arrears be not discharged before the commencement of the next year.

HARRY TOULMIN, Clerk. ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the tavern lately occupied by Mr. M'Nair, in Lexington, on Monday the 24th day of November next. The tract lies between a half mile from town, near Col. Kallens' and the plantation is handsome: there are two good springs, one of which never fails: about 50 acres cleared, including a few timothy meadows of 5 acres. There is a log cabin with five rooms, a large cabin well adapted for a barn, and logs cut for goodable flatts. The peach orchard just begun to bear, and a number of apple trees are planted out. The tract is at present occupied by HARRY TOULMIN AND ROBT. DUCKWORTH. N. B. The sale will begin at 3 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Credit will be given for one half of the purchase money.

TO BE RENTED

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IN THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, ONE hundred and fifty acres of well cleared Land, divided into four separate tenements—There are on each of the tenements, a cabin, a good spring, and the fence is complete. All negroes to hire (five men and eight women) for six or twelve months. A few tenants will meet with good encouragement, to clear lands for a term of years, on the tract I now live on, seven miles from Lexington, and six from Georgetown.—For terms enquire of the subscribers.
SAMUEL M'FREDDITH, Fayette county, North Elkhorn, Nov. 13, 1796.

I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Thomas Quirk, for sixty-four pounds, dated September or October 1796, payable I think the first of May 1797, as I have paid Mr. Quirk the full amount of the bond.
JAMES RICHARDS.

Taken up by the subscriber living on Greens creek, a bay mare, about 4 years old, both hind feet white, a large star in her forehead, one white on the hind part of the right hind foot, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brand perceivable, appraised to 81.
DAVID ROWLAND.

August 13, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Hardin county, a stray Mare, natural trotter banded D and E, near the shoulder, four white feet, a large star and ship, about thirteen hands high, about two years old.
JACOB RHODES.

April, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county, on the waters of Stoner, about seven miles from Bourbon, a bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, six years old, branded on the near shoulder Y H, has a star, not docked nor mark perceivable, appraised to 190.
DAVID ENKEAD.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of Woodford county, in the waters of Glen's creek, a bay Mare, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus R E, about three years old, about fourteen hands high, appraised to 150. Also a bay Mare three years old, a small star in her forehead, about thirteen hands and a half high, no brand perceivable appraised to 120.
NATHAN SMALL.

September 6, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of M'Connell's run, Scott county, a bay horse nine, two years old, thirteen hands three inches and a half high, a white spot on his left shoulder her left hind foot white, with a small star in her forehead, no visible brand, appraised to 90.
JOSEPH NELSON.

August 31, 1796.

NOTICE

It is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that I shall meet with the commissioners appointed by the court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly entitled an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes on the 22nd day of November on the Waters of Stoner at an entry in the name of Peter Gaffey, for 2000 acres at an elm and a spring, rising at the foot of the said elm, and two cabins as I mentioned in the entry, built by David Williams. Commissioners to meet at the afore said spring. And likewise I shall meet with the same commissioners on the 22d of November next, at a private survey made by English for Gordon, in order to prove the said Gordon's entry, and do such things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law. I shall attend forth and in behalf of Peter Gaffey and Gordon.
NATHANIEL ASHBY, October 20 1796.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING three hundred acres, about six miles from Frankfort, between the road leading to Lexington and South Elkhorn, on which is a good framed house, together with other convenient buildings; forty acres of corn ground cleared; eight acres of very good meadow, and a pasture of blue grass containing twelve acres, with some other convenient grass lots; a yard well set in blue grass, and a good garden. A good and sufficient title will be made. One half of the purchase money must be paid down, and a credit will be given for the balance—by the subscriber, living in Frankfort.

October 7. Wm. TRIGG, SR.

WANTED TO RISE,

A GOOD DISTILLER:

ONE who can come well recommended for his knowledge of the business, his honesty and industry, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to R. ELLIOT & Co. at their store in Lexington, or Thos. HARRIS, junr. at his plantation. The high price will be given by them for good clean RYE, which will be received at either place.

CASH FOR HIDES.

I WILL give Cash for Hides at my Tan-Yard, nearly opposite Col. Patterson's, on Water street in Lexington—where I will also take hides to tax on the shares.
JACOB KESLER.

REID & McILVAIN, SADDLERS,

RETURN their most grateful acknowledgments to those who have favored them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same.—They beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on their business in all its branches, at their old shop in Lexington, opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, and at Vaucliff's next door to Mr. Nutt's tavern.—Gentlemen may be supplied with any article in the Saddling line, at either of the above places, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail. Orders will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

ALL PERSONS

INDENTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & BRYSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A. STRY, who only can give discharges. One month's indulgence will be given.

ISRAEL HUNT,

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Croft street, one door from Main Street. He flatters himself from his experience and attention to far excel any in this place. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

He wants six or eight more good Journey-men, (and none other need apply) to whom generous wages will be given; also one or two apprentices.
Lexington, October 1, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a forest mare about 9 years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder F, appraised to seven pounds. Also a dark brown mare six years old, thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder M, appraised to seven pounds.
BENJAMIN WILEY.

August 24, 1796.

FOR SALE.

Six Hundred Thousand Acres of Valuable LAND,

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clark, Boone, Madison, Madison, Lincoln, Hardin and Greene. The taxes shall be paid, and other incumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law. The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent counties, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.

Lexington, July 8, 1796.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE EXTRA.

NUMBER 9.]

Saturday, November 12, 1796.

[VOLUME X.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY J. BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET, WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT 15[¢] PER ANNUM.

Foreign Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, August 19.

The intelligence which we have this day to relate, is of so awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot, without considerable agitation and pain, discharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder, even in this marvellous campaign, and may perhaps produce some neglect and alarm in a nation that seems familiarized with defeat, and reconciled to disgrace. In the course of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the rout and dispersion of mighty armies, of the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greatest powers; in one word, of events which seem to us to be little less than a preludé to the total destruction of the established system of Europe.

It was natural and reasonable that the Imperial court should consider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army scattered over an extensive country and occupied in contraining a restless and mutinous people, seemed likely to present many favorable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Austria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the archduke, for the purpose of reinforcing Wurmer, and a large body of men were detached for that object. By these extraordinary exertions, general Wurmer found himself at the head of a gallant and well disciplined army of sixty thousand men; and that excellent officer seems to have thought himself in a condition to raise the siege of Mantua, and to effect the recovery of Lombardy. His first successes corresponded with the hope that had been formed from so formidable a force.—On the 29th ult. he drove the French from the post of Salo, situated on the west bank of the Lago di Garda, and shortly after expelled them from Brescia, the capital of the Bresciano.

These successes, however, proved as short-lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by twenty five thousand men from La Vendee; that unfortunately celebrated country; though which the combined powers so long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French republic, but which has in fact proved the grave of the royalists, and the best nursery of republican soldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force, he marched without delay against Wurmer. The dates and particulars of the astonishing events which followed, are so imperfect, that we can only give a very general sketch of them. It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Austrians at Lonado and Salo; and at the first of these places made six hundred prisoners, and killed two thousand men. On the 3d instant he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line; at Lonado, Castiglione and Montebellone, with such success, as to have killed & wounded two thousand, taken thirty field pieces, and made six thousand prisoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which succeeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but such has been their astonishing and awful result, that in five days (probably from the first to the sixth instant) twelve thousand Austrians have been made prisoners, 6 thousand have been killed, seventy pieces of cannon taken, and their whole army completely routed and dispersed. In this short period has been annihilated a numerous, brave and disciplined army, commanded by one of the most celebrated generals of the age; for the formation of which such extraordinary efforts and sacrifices were made; which was the sole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were deposited the last faint hopes of the court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might express our astonishment at these stupendous and almost incredible events,

and pay a due tribute of admiration to the skill & valour which have wrought such prodigies; but astonishment and admiration are lost in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories, which threaten nothing less than the universal subjugation of Europe. The French are now the undisputed masters of Italy, from the Alps to the straits of Messina; & whether they parcel it into dependent Republics, or still for a while, suffer its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a nominal and precarious authority—it is in truth and substance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the prospect appears, if possible, still more clouded and gloomy.—The Diet of the Empire, assembled at Ratibon, on the 30th ult. in the last agony of dismay and consternation, passed a decree (which may, perhaps, be one of the last acts of power they will ever exercise!) for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic Body. They accused the Emperor of having protracted hostilities; and his minister reprimanded, by ascribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and pusillanimity; accusations which may both in part be true.—But on what a miserable and desperate footing they must negotiate, that they found it necessary to send a deputation of their own number to the French generals, supplicating them to grant protection to their persons and archives! & that they have been compelled to employ the mediation of the king of Prussia for the same humiliating object. It is a gross abuse of language, to dignify by the name of negotiation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may chuse to dictate to those who are reduced to implore their protection.

Thus, is this proud assembly, the representative of the greatest number of princes and states that were ever united in a political association, obliged to depend for its personal safety, upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of those who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deserving of notice, as an awful and memorable example of the vicissitude of human affairs; he must be a shallow politician, indeed, who does not perceive that such instances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the most terrible consequences. A victory over the dignity of the established governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy, as a victory over their armies. The one diffuses their opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country see all that has been the object of their veneration for so many ages degraded and laid prostrate in the dust; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the sentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguished, and the bands of political society will be loosened and dissolved. While the fabric of the Germanic constitution, with all its faults, has been ever justly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the established system of Europe, is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the situation of the Emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant spirit of Hungarian loyalty, which has often, in the most desperate moments, sustained the tottering fortunes of the house of Austria, has on this occasion forsaken him. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its distressed sovereign, which in other times has produced such powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that general Kleber has entered Ratibon; & that the particulars of his negotiation (for so it will still be ridiculously called!) with the captive Diet, have not reached us. We have also the best reason to believe, that some wretched terms of capitulation, which by the courtesy of Europe, may be called a Treaty of Peace, have by this been granted by the French to the Emperor at Munich. The term negotiation may be applied to such transactions, but negotiation implies at least some equality. There is no ne-

gotiation between a conqueror and a suppliant.

Whether the victorious republicans will condescend to listen to the supplications of Mr. Pitt, and vouchsafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe on their surrender, we know not; and amidst the struggling sentiments of shame, sorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almost said we cared not.

The probability seems rather against a Peace with Great Britain. The Emperor is too much overwhelmed by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently pressed by the necessity of an immediate accommodation, to be solicitous about the interests of an Ally, whose destructive friendship has been the source of all his misfortunes, and in the race of suppliant ambassadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond seems likely to be out-run.

The detestation of the republicans, against a minister whose incendiary intrigues they believe to have stirred up all their foreign and domestic enemies, is still unexhausted; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating, to a power whom they may injure materially, and which can scarcely, in any important interest, injure them.

We are perfectly sensible that some part of this language may be called inconsistent with that earnest and uniform desire of peace, which we have expressed since the commencement of this unfortunate contest: but there will be not the slightest real inconsistency in the conduct of the warmest enemies of the war, if they reprobate with equal warmth such conditions of peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact, be grossly inconsistent. His ignominious peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable war. No man can detail the one, without abhorring the other.—The articles of peace will in truth be the best commentary on the nature of the war. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be mistaken. Reasoning will then be superfluous, controversy silenced, and folly herself be instructed. All those fatal consequences which were predicted by sagacity and foresight, and ridiculed by presumptuous and infatuated ignorance, will, by that ruinous and ignominious treaty, be converted into history and record.

August 12.

The most important article of intelligence by the Paris papers of the 9th, which came to hand yesterday, is the report of the French having concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with Spain. This is given in the L'clair, a paper not the first in point of authenticity, but we think it nevertheless probable. It appears to be the result of the system adopted by the French Directory, to deprive us of all our allies by granting them early terms of peace, and separate Great Britain from the rest of Europe politically, as by her insular situation, she is naturally. In a few weeks we have not the smallest doubt that peace will be general.

General Championnet has taken upon the Main, fourteen new pieces of cannon, of different calibres, twelve howitzers, half of them new; and general Bernadotte has made prizes of forty-five boats with oars and hay; valued at more than a million of livres. But no mention is made of drugging boxes or ten penny balls.

August 10.

After this paper was at press, French journals, up to the 13th instant, and German papers of very late dates, were received in town. The former bring accounts of a bloody and decisive action having been fought before Mantua, between the troops under the command of general Buonaparte, and those under general Wurmer, who were sent to relieve that city.

Buonaparte was apprized of their approach.

We have not time now to give the details of his action: the result of which was that after considerable loss on the part of the French, the Austrians were driven back, leaving seven

thousand of their troops dead on the field of battle.

It is said that the French entered Ulm on the 28th or 29th, and as quickly as such a large army can travel, it will, no doubt, proceed on its way to Vienna—for there is no force to oppose it.

August 17.

So serious does the threat of the French against Liibon operate on the mercantile world, that a merchant in London has chartered the remarkable, of Southampton, a very King's swift sailing vessel, copper bottomed, in order to bring home his effects, for which purpose she sailed on Friday morning.

August 20.

We have this day laid before our readers some very important state papers. Those respecting Sweden are particularly interesting. The influence of the Empress of Russia, has prevailed in the court of Stockholm—and it would appear that she is leading it into a war with France, for the purpose, no doubt, of exhausting and weakening Sweden, and rendering it an easy prey to her ambition.

Germany.

AMSTERDAM, August 7.

An ambassador from the king of Prussia is said to be just arrived at the Hague; and it is confidently reported that that monarch has consented to acknowledge this as a free and independent republic. A cession of some territory to the king on the side of Emerick, is talked of as the condition: but it does not yet appear, nor is it believed, that his majesty insists on any compensation for the losses which the stadtholder has sustained. A reason alleged for this acknowledgement is, that hostilities between the Russians and Russians seem inevitable, the two crowned heads having been unable to adjust amicably the division of Poland.

SUABIA, August 8.

On the 3d instant the French entered Ulm, from whence the imperialists had removed their magazines, previous to their arrival. The imperialists are retreating to Bavaria, and will for the present, take their position behind the Lech. It is said, that archduke Charles, who passed by Augsburg on the second instant, on his way to Bavaria, will join part of Wartenstein's army, with which he will assist the operations of the army of Italy. The French column which has passed the Danube, and advances along the right banks of that river, is said to consist of ten thousand men, and general Moreau is following.

LINTZ, August 1.

Fear has seized the minds of some of the best informed people in this city, and particularly those the most attached to the house of Austria. Many of them have sent off their most valuable effects to Vienna—some have been absurd enough to trust their merchandises to some merchants of Belgrade, who happen to be here at this time.—But the general commandant of this place, having been informed of the fact, and feeling indignation at a conduct so opposite to that confidence which the courage of his majesty's troops ought to inspire, gave orders to the merchants to restore all the goods that had been consigned to their care, and forbade them from taking charge of any more in future; that besides the armies of his majesty were sufficiently strong to defend the wealth and property of his subjects; that the retreat which they were now making, was only for the protection of his own states, an object easy to accomplish, since, for three succeeding years, he had been able to protect those of his allies, whose only acknowledgement was ingratitude, caused by the cowardice of some, and the treason of others.

This verbal declaration, made in terms of confidence, had already established a calm in the agitated minds of the people; but that which continued most to satisfy them, was the arrival of Don Juanin, Prince of Na-

plies, coming from Paris, and going to Vienna, who declared he was the bearer of conditions of peace for the Emperor, or at least of very favorable preliminaries.

France.

PARIS, August 6.

Advices from Italy state that on the 5th inst. there arrived at Genoa, on account of the French republic, 15 carts loaded with boxes containing gold and silver. 2000 Roman crowns which the Pope has already dispatched in part of the sums he has engaged to furnish the republic, are hourly expected to arrive.

August 14.

The following is the official message sent yesterday by the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred,

"Citizens Legislators,

"The details which the Directory transmitted to you by its message of the 14th (August 14) relative to the operations of the army of Italy, were merely the prelude of more brilliant successes. The commander of that army has just transmitted to the Directory, the historical details of the five memorable days which secure forever the glory of our arms in that country. In five days before the campaign finished in Italy, general Wurmer has lost from twelve to fifteen thousand men, made prisoners, and six thousand killed and wounded. Seventy guns and 120 artillery waggons have fallen into our hands. The remains of the army are dispersed, and prisoners are on all sides collected in his pursuit.

"Last time LEBEAUX, President.

"By the Executive Directory.

"LEGAUD, Secretary General."

On the proposition of Palfreot, the Council decreed, "That the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

The dispatches announcing these great events reached the Directory by an extraordinary courier, at six o'clock yesterday morning. Most true.

The advanced guard of an army of twenty-five thousand Republicans has already entered Germany, to reinforce the armies of generals Moreau and Jourdan. A great part of these troops are from La Vendee.

A letter from Augsburg, dated July 27, states that Conde's army has received orders to repair to the Tyrolite territory.

The capture of Mantua has not as yet been officially announced; but we have been assured that a brother of general Buonaparte, has himself bro't the news of that event.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"Head Quarters at Calliglionne, 19th Thermidor, August 6.

"Our military achievements have succeeded one another so rapidly since the 11th, that I have found it impossible to transmit you an account of them before this time.

"A few days ago the reinforcement of 22,000 men, which the Austrian army of the Rhine had sent to the army of Italy, arrived, which, united to the numerous recruits, and a very considerable number of battalions from the interior of Austria, rendered this army extremely formidable. The general opinion was, that the Austrians would soon be in possession of Milan. On the 11th, at three o'clock in the morning, general Maffena's division was attacked by very numerous forces, and compelled to give up the important post of Corona. At the same time a detachment of 15,000 Austrians furnished general Soret's division at Salo, and obtained possession of that important post. Guieux, general of brigade, with 600 men of the fifteenth demi-brigade of light infantry, shut themselves in a very large house at Salo, and thence braved the efforts of the enemy who surrounded their position, Rufka, general of brigade, was obliged.

"While a detachment of the enemy's division blocked up general Guieux at Salo, another proceeded to Brescia, surprised the French who were there, took four companies whom I had stationed there for the defence of the place, 24 men belonging to the 25th regiment of chaffeurs, two generals, and several officers of distinction, who remained on account of indolence. General Soret's division, which was to have covered Brescia, retreated to Defenzano. In this dilemma, and pressed by a formidable army elated by their recent success, I felt the necessity of adopting some prompt and vigorous expedient. The enemy, in their descent from the Tyrolite by way of Brescia and the Adige, placed me in the cen-

tre of their force. The republican army was too weak to make a stand against the enemy's two grand divisions; it might however engage them separately, and this mode of conduct seemed preferable, as my position was between these divisions. It was therefore possible, by a rapid retrograde movement, to surround the division on its march to Brescia, to take them prisoners, or defeat them, and return with equal celerity to the Mincio, attack Wurmer, & oblige him to retreat to the Tyrolite; but in order to carry this project into effect, it would be necessary, in twenty-four hours, to raise the siege of Mantua, which was on the point of being taken, as the garrison did not possess the means of defence for six hours longer. For the completion of this enterprise, it would be necessary to recruit the Mincio, and prevent the enemy's division from surrounding me. Fortune has favored the enterprise, and the battle of Defenzano, the two battles of Salo, the engagement at Lonado, and the brilliant victory of Calliglionne, are the effects of it.

"On the 12th in the evening, all the divisions were on the march towards Brescia.—The Austrian division, which had taken possession of that place, was now at Lonado.

"On the 13th, I ordered gen. Soret to repair to Salo, to relieve general Guieux, and general d'Allemagne to attack and retake Lonado, at any price. Soret succeeded completely in excommunicating Guieux at Salo, after having beaten the enemy, taken two standards, two pieces of cannon, and about two hundred prisoners. General Guieux and the troops under his command, had remained forty-eight hours without bread, continually fighting against the enemy.

General d'Allemagne had not time to attack the enemy. He was in fact attacked himself. An action commenced of the most obstinate nature, and which was for a long time undecided; but I was tranquil: the brave 3d demi-brigade was there. In the end the enemy was completely beaten. They left 600 dead upon the field, and we took 600 prisoners.

"On the 14th at noon, Angereau entered Brescia. We there found all our magazines, &c. which the enemy had not time to remove.

On the 15th, the division of general Angereau returned to Monte Chato. Maffena took post at Lonado and Pont St. Marco. I had left Calliglionne, general Valetti with 1800 men; he was to defend that important post, and thereby keep the division of general Wurmer at a distance from me. But on the 15th in the evening, general Valetti abandoned the place with half his troops only, and came to Monte Chato, to bring the alarm, saying that the rest of his division was taken by the enemy. These brave troops, however, though abandoned by their general, made good their retreat to Pont St. Marco, infamously and before his division. I suspend from his functions this general, who had already shown want of courage at the attack of Corona.

General Soret had also abandoned Salo. I ordered the brave general Guieux to go and retake this important position.

"On the 16th, at break of day, we found ourselves in the presence of the enemy. Gen. Guieux, with the left wing, was to attack Salo; gen. Maffena, with the centre, was to attack Lonado; and gen. Angereau, with the right, was to bear down on Calliglionne.—The enemy did not wait our approach. They were the first to attack the advanced guard of general Maffena, which was at Lonado. It was surrounded; general Pigeon was made prisoner, and the enemy had taken from us three pieces of flying artillery.

"I instantly formed the 8th and 32d demi-brigades into a close column and whilst they advanced to pass through the enemy, the latter opened their fires for the purpose of surrounding them. This manoeuvre of theirs gave me an assurance of victory. Maffena contented himself with sending some riflemen to retard the enemy's wings on their march. The column arrived at Lonado and forced the enemy's position. The fifteenth regiment of dragoons attacked the Huns, and retook our pieces of artillery. I ordered my aid-de-camp Janot, to put himself at the head of his company of guides, to observe the enemy, to get before them, if possible, to Defenzano, and to oblige them by that means to retreat towards Salo.

"On his arrival at Defenzano, he there found Col. Beader with a party of his regiment of Huns, whom he attacked.—Janot, not willing merely to cut off their rear, made a circuit with a part of his troop, took the regiment in front, surrounded the column, and was about to take him prisoner, when he was himself surrounded. He killed six men with his own hand, but was at length overpowered, thrown into a ditch, and received six sabre wounds, of which I am given to hope none is mortal. The enemy effected their retreat to Salo; but finding that place in our power, this division wandered through the mountains, and was for the greater part taken. During this time gen. Angereau attacked Calliglionne, took that place, and in the course of the day he sustained several obstinate actions with the enemy, who were double his number. Artillery and infantry did their duty, and the enemy on this memorable day was completely beaten on all sides. They lost twenty pieces of cannon, from two to three thousand men killed or wounded, and we made four thousand prisoners, amongst whom are three generals. We lost the general Beyrand. This loss is much felt by the army, & particularly by me. I esteemed most highly the warlike and the moral character of this brave man. Pourcelier, chief of the 4th demi-brigade of infantry; Bourgon, chief of the 1st regiment of hussars, and Mernet, chief of the 2d regiment of chaffeurs, were also killed. The fourth demi-brigade, at the head of which adjutant general Verdier made his charge, was covered with glory.

"General Danmartin, who commanded the light artillery, displayed usual courage and ability.

"On the 17th, I ordered general d'Espinsky to penetrate into the Tyrolite, by the road of Chiesle. He had previously to defeat five or six thousand of the enemy who were at Gavardo. Adjutant general Herbin had great success. He overthrew two of the enemy's battalions, whom he found in his way, and reached as far as St. Gzerio. Gen. d'Allemagne, at the head of a battalion of the eleventh demi-brigade, marched to Gavardo, defeated the enemy, and made a great number of prisoners. But not being properly supported by the rest of his division, he was surrounded, and could not effect his retreat but by cutting his way through the enemy.

"I sent gen. St. Hilaire to Salo to act in concert with gen. Guieux, to attack the enemy's division at Gavardo, and to free the road into the Tyrolite. After a brisk action we defeated the enemy and made eighteen hundred prisoners.

"On the whole of the 17th, Wurmer was employed in collecting the remains of his army, in bringing up his reserve, and drawing what reinforcements he could from Mantua. He then drew up in order of battle on the plain between the village of Scannel, which supported his right, and Chiesle, which covered his left wing.

"The fate of Italy was not yet decided. The enemy collected an army of fifteen thousand men, a numerous cavalry, and seemed to leave the result in doubtful scales. On my side, orders were given to concentrate all the divisions of the army.

"I hastened to Lonado to ascertain the number of troops that could be detached from it, but how great was my surprise on arriving at that place, to receive a deputation who had come to summon the governor to surrender, because, said the officers, it is completely invested, and cannot be relieved.

"From the pickets of cavalry I concluded that different columns were approaching our principal guard, and that the road from Brescia to Lonado was already intercepted at the bridge of St. Marco.

I was then convinced that the communication could only be intercepted by the wrecks of the vanquished division, who, having collected after the defeat, were endeavoring to effect a passage. The conjuncture was extremely embarrassing. At Lonado I had not above 1200 men; I ordered the messenger to be brought to me, & made him take the bandage off his eyes. I told him, that if his general had the efficiency to take the commander in chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know that I was at Lonado, & every one knew that the republican army was at that place; that all the general officers belonging to the division should be responsible for the personal insult he had been guilty of tow-

ards me: and I assured him, that if his division did not, in the space of 8 minutes, lay down their arms, I would not show mercy to one of them.

"The messenger appeared confounded at finding me there, and in an instant the whole column laid down their arms. It consisted of four thousand men, two pieces of cannon, and some cavalry. It had come from Caravaggio, and was endeavoring to find a passage to effect their escape, having failed in their attempts to penetrate by way of Salo in the morning, they were now making a desperate effort to escape by Lonado.

"On the 18th at day-break we were contiguous to each other, yet at six in the morning nothing was attempted. I ordered the whole army to make a retrograde movement, with a view of making the enemy approach, while gen. Serrurier's division, which I expected every moment, was marching from Marfaglia, and then I hoped to turn gen. Wurmer's left wing.

"This movement, in some degree, had the desired effect. Wurmer extended his right wing to watch our rear. The moment that we perceived gen. Serrurier's division, under the command of gen. Florella, which attacked the left, I ordered adjutant general Verdier to attack a redoubt which the enemy had constructed in the middle of the plain to support their left.

"I ordered my aid-de-camp Mernont, chief of battalion, to take the conduct of twenty pieces of light artillery, and compel the enemy, by then alone, to abandon this important post. After a smart and well directed cannonade, the left of the enemy was completely routed.

"General Angereau attacked the enemy's centre, which was pressed on the castle of Scavello. Maffena attacked the right. Adjutant general Leclerc, at the head of the fifth demi-brigade, marched to the relief of the fourth demi-brigade.

"All the cavalry under gen. Beaumont acted on the right, in order to support the light artillery and infantry. We were every where victorious and in all points our success exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We have taken from the enemy eighteen pieces of cannon, and 120 caissons for ammunition. Their loss in killed and prisoners is about two thousand men, and there are flying in all directions, but our troops, harassed by fatigues, could not pursue them above three leagues. Adjutant general Fromin is killed. This gallant officer fell in front of the enemy.

"In five days another campaign is terminated! Wurmer has lost in that short interval twenty field pieces, all his caissons, between twelve and fifteen thousand men, who have been made prisoners, six thousand killed & wounded, and almost all the troops on their march from the Rhine.

"To these losses may be added, a very considerable number of men dispersed throughout the country, some of whom we pick up daily, in our pursuit of the enemy. All the soldiers, officers and generals, in this arduous service, have universally displayed feats of conduct, courage and perseverance. I have to solicit the rank of general of brigade for adjutant general Verdier and Vegoulles. To the exertions of the former, we are, in a great degree, indebted for our success. At the battle of Calliglionne, he had a horse shot under him.

"The latter, who is the oldest adjutant general in the army, combines with the most steady and determined courage, the most transcendent professional talents. I have likewise to request the rank of chief of battalion for Ballet; that of general of division for d'Allemagne; general of brigade and the rank of brigade in the artillery, for citizen Songis, chief of battalion. (Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the Plantation I formerly lived on, situate in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbinton's & Thomas Harbinton's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Baindston—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—for terms apply to Samuel Ewing Esq. living near the premises.

Wm. M. BRAYERS. 1866
October 5.